

871 "Miscellaneous for Sale"
Ads were printed in "The
Republic" last month.
196 more than in any other St.
Louis newspaper.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

2,703 PLACES OF BUSINESS
in the Republic's "Business
for Sale" columns last month.
580 more than in any other
St. Louis newspaper.

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1903.

PRICE Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
In St. Louis, One Cent.

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

BARRETT-DOLAN-GARRETT BONDS MAY TOTAL \$100,000.

Judge Adams Is to Pass Upon
Motion for New Trial To-
Day, and Case Will
Be Appealed.



GABRIEL ROTH.
Who furnished the first information in
the Naturalization Fraud cases.

Judge Adams is expected this morning at 10 o'clock to pass upon the motion for a new trial filed in the United States District Court by Thomas J. Rowe on behalf of the defendants in the case against Thomas E. Barrett, John P. Dolan and Frank Garrett, who were convicted Saturday of naturalization frauds.

The points upon which counsel for the defendants charge error on the part of the court were all argued during the progress of the trial and unless some new arguments are set out it is presumed that the motion will be overruled.

Judge Adams probably will immediately sentence Dolan and Garrett.

Barrett's sentence will likely be deferred, as it is the purpose of the attorneys for the Government to join Barrett in the trial of Al Morrow, Governor Dockery's confidential clerk. There are ten indictments of three courts each that Morrow and Barrett will be tried upon.

Should Barrett be sentenced this would set as a barrier to further prosecution until the expiration of the sentence.

After the sentence of Dolan and Garrett an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals will be taken by their attorneys. An appeal bond will be required and if it is furnished it will act as a supersedeas to the judgment of the lower court.

This bond will be in addition to the bonds the defendants are already under. The total amount of their bonds will aggregate many thousands of dollars, probably as much as \$100,000. Barrett's bond already amounts to \$30,000, not taking into consideration the amount he is under on his personal recognizance. Garrett's bond is \$30,000 and Dolan's is \$30,000.

Barrett and Morrow are indicted for

ANGRY COLOMBIANS THREATEN REVOLT; COGHAN ARRIVES

High Feeling at the Capital
City Against President
Marroquin and the
United States.

SITUATION GROWS MENACING.

General Reyes Starts for Panama
in Effort to Effect a Recon-
ciliation—American
Marines Landed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Marroquin of Colombia is in danger of being overthrown by a revolution, and feeling against Americans in Bogota is running so high that United States Minister Beaupre has called the State Department for permission to leave his post. This permission has been given him.

The State Department received late Saturday night a cablegram from Minister Beaupre, under date of November 12. It is said that a high state of public excitement prevailed over the events on the isthmus, that there was much suppressed resentment against those responsible for the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty and some ill feeling toward Americans on account of the United States' refusal to permit troops from Colombia to land on the isthmus.

As stated here, Mr. Beaupre says a revolution is not an impossibility.

The United States steamship Mayflower arrived at Colon this morning with Rear Admiral Coghlan, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral John Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, aboard. The Navy Department has sent Rear Admiral Coghlan instructions to have one of the ships on the Caribbean coast of the isthmus available for conference between representatives of the Panama Government and General Reyes, who is reported to be en route to Panama as a Colombian peace envoy.

This will afford Colombia an opportunity to sound the Panama Government as to adjustment of their differences without practically recognizing the independence of the isthmus by formally accrediting an envoy to the Government of Panama.

MAYFLOWER AT COLON;
DIXIE LANDS MARINES.

Colon, Nov. 15.—The overdue German steamer, Scotia, arrived from the coast at sundown to-day, flying the Colombian flag. Her agents signaled the Scotia to come alongside her wharf, but she is now anchored a mile and a half from the harbor. Cutters from the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie are plying to and from the Scotia, which has no communication with the shore.

There is great excitement, as it is said that General Reyes and his staff are aboard the vessel. The United States converted cruiser Mayflower, which arrived to-day, left her anchorage and steamed to meet the Scotia.

The moment the Scotia anchored twenty marines from the Dixie were landed here.

Panama, Nov. 15.—President Marroquin's statement as conveyed in a cablegram to General Pineda, President of Colombia, that the French press organizing a determined opposition to any transfer of the Panama Canal Company's concession, the isthmian situation is beginning to look threatening.

With regard to Colombia's effective military resources are undoubtedly full and reliable informed, but the significance of the new opposition to the movement in France may not have been emphasized as it deserves to be. Whatever the real motives, political or other, underlying this movement, it is professedly dictated by patriotism, and consequently calls for serious consideration.

France, claim its promoters, began the construction of the Panama Canal; France can and must complete it. The force such a plea may acquire and the immense support it may enlist on its side become very apparent when you recall that millions of working people in France purchased and still hold shares in the Panama Canal companies. The adherence of this mass of the French people may be easily won to a movement to prevent the acquisition of a Panama concession by the United States. If this host sentiment spreads and if the resulting political power be skillfully directed no ministry in France could withstand it or would sanction, even virtually, a transfer of French interests in the enterprise to the United States.

In the face of such a contingency the administrators of the Panama Canal Company could not do otherwise than break off negotiations for its sale, leaving the United States on the horns of a desperate dilemma—namely, to recede—which means incalculable loss of prestige with the Latin Republics of Central and South America—or to insist upon the carrying out of the agreement transferring the canal concession to the United States, which means a diplomatic conflict, if nothing worse, with France.

This is the situation brought about by the action of President Roosevelt's administration with regard to the secession movement in Panama. That there is no exaggeration in the foregoing statement is evident from the tone of articles that have appeared during the last three days in the French press.

EMPEROR ABLE TO WHISPER.

Wound in His Throat is Nearly
Healed.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—A bulletin issued to-day from the New Palace at Potsdam regarding the condition of Emperor William says the wound is nearly healed and that the Emperor has been permitted to whisper freely since yesterday. The next bulletin will be issued Tuesday.

BUELL T. MATTHEWS'S CASE COMES UP FOR TRIAL TO-DAY

Indictments of Luckett and Stone Provoke Much Comment at the
Capital—Farris Jury Developments Regarded With Interest
—No Warrant for Ziegler's Arrest Has Been Asked—Bal-
win's Testimony Said to Have Been of Little Weight.

GENERAL CROW DETERMINED UPON VIGOROUS PROSECUTION.



BUELL T. MATTHEWS.

INDICTMENTS OF COLE COUNTY GRAND JURY UP TO DATE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 15.—Indictments by Cole County Grand Jury in State bounding:

Senator W. P. Sullivan of Christian County, for soliciting a bribe; found guilty and fined \$100, has appealed to Kansas City Court of Appeals.

Senator Frank H. Farris of Crawford County, for bribery in connection with alium legislation; tried; jury hung with eight for conviction and retrial set for December 16.

Senator Charles H. Smith of St. Louis, for bribery in connection with alium legislation; trial set for November 16.

Daniel J. Kelley of New York, for bribing Farris, Smith and Matthews; fugitive from justice in Canada.

William Ziegler of New York City, for furnishing money to Kelley for bribery purposes.

Attorney Fenton E. Luckett of Jefferson City, for obstructing justice in the Farris trial by approaching jurors.

Prosecuting Attorney Stone, for charging illegal fees, riding on railroad passes and accepting a bribe of \$300 from Lee Trueblood in an assault case.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 15.—How far did the defense in the Farris bribery case go in its efforts to escape a conviction?

This is the question which has been paramount in Jefferson City to-day. On street corners, in the hotels and even in the churches the people have discussed other than the sensational developments of the Cole County Grand Jury yesterday.

An attorney who is admittedly identified with the defense to-day said that it was no secret that Fenton E. Luckett was employed by Farris to help select a jury, and added the information that a former member of the General Assembly was also employed for the same purpose. Neither appeared in the conduct of the case in the courtroom, but both were hired because of their intimate knowledge of men who might possibly be on the jury.

"LUCKETT A TALKER."

"Luckett is a talker," said this attorney to-day. "I happen to know that he expected Everett Ward and John Ross would vote for the acquittal of Farris. He told the regular counsel as much, but it has since been discovered these two men were the strongest opponents of Farris in the jury room. So if he did say that he had two men who would be against conviction, he probably meant these two men, while the outsider would also probably think that he had used unfair means to get them."

The indictment of Luckett will hurt the case of Farris. Luckett's indictment is under the common-law offense of obstructing justice. It is a very hard case to prove, but the effect is bad.

Others who discuss the indictment of Luckett express no surprise over his predicament. For months he has been indistinctly working up sentiment in Cole County against the testimony of John A. Baldwin.

Judge Hazell arrived from California this evening. The indictment against Luckett will not be brought up for action until a week from to-morrow, when some sort of disposition of the case will be made. It is probable that a change of venue from Judge Hazell will be taken, as the Farris defense has shown its unwillingness to have Judge Hazell preside over its affairs.

STONE-HAZELL BREACH.

Hardly less sensational than the Luckett case is the indictment of Prosecuting Attorney Stone. That this is an outgrowth of the Stone-Hazell unfriendliness is not denied by those familiar with the matter. Since he has been on the bench Hazell has shown that he did not care much for Stone, while Stone has talked against Hazell. Politically, the action of the Grand Jury will widen the breach between the friends of the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney.

The saloonman who have been indicted

for keeping open on Sundays and selling liquor to minors are up in arms. The Judge says that he has simply done his duty and that he can do nothing other under the oath which he took when he assumed the bench.

Of the charges against Stone, the most serious is that of accepting a \$300 bribe from Lee Trueblood for action in the assault case against Peter Ellis. According to those who claim to be informed, Ellis gave his brother-in-law, Charley Glenn, \$300, who in turn gave it to Trueblood.

The question is whether Trueblood gave the money to Stone. Trueblood spent two hours and a half with the Grand Jury before he gave his final testimony. Stone says that Trueblood did not give him the money and cites the fact that he did not disburse the cash.

Representative George Stampf assisted Stone in the prosecution of the case before Justice of the Peace George Winston. The case was dismissed for lack of good evidence. Friends of Stone insist that if he took the money he certainly did nothing to merit the reward.

Stone is also indicted for accepting a railroad pass. In explanation of this it is said that he was in a railroad wreck several years ago and that in consideration of damages he received a life pass. If this is true, the case against him cannot amount to much. Two indictments against Stone are for charging illegal fees, a proposition which is difficult to prove as restitution could be made without prejudice to his legal status.

Evelyn Baldwin left Jefferson City Saturday, presumably for St. Louis. Just what his testimony before the Grand Jury is not known.

NO REQUEST FOR ZIEGLER.

So far no request has been made for Ziegler. Nothing is known here of his arrest. Undoubtedly if he is arrested, a hard fight against extradition will be made. Ziegler was mentioned for the majority nomination in New York City in the place of McEllan, so his influence in the metropolis may be judged.

Baldwin refused to tell anything while here about information which he might have regarding Ziegler, but persisted in talking about his Northern expedition. There are those who believe that his thirty minutes before the Grand Jury did not produce testimony of extraordinary value.

Baldwin saw Circuit Attorney Folk in Washington, but did not divulge anything which would help secure an indictment against Ziegler. Baldwin thinks of little else than his polar work. He was careful to inform his auditors that there was no "P" in Ziegler's name and that Ziegler has untold amounts of money.

COCHRANE'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of W. E. Cochrane of the Planters Hotel, in St. Louis, is thought to have served as a missing link in the case.

Continued on Page Two.

ZIEGLER INTIMATES INDICTMENT IS DUE TO TRADE RIVALRY

Accuses Alum and Glucose
Manufacturers of Carrying
Fight Against Him In-
to Grand Jury Room

DECLINES TO DISCUSS CASE.

Says That It Is Hard to Remain
Silent While Attempts Are
Being Made to Blacken
His Character.

MAY NOT STAY IN NEW YORK.

Talks of Going to Connecticut—
Agrees With Kelley That a
Northern Man Has Little
Chance of Getting
Justice in Missouri.

GOVERNOR MAY MAKE EXTRADITION REQUEST.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 15.—Attorney General Crow said to-night on his arrival at midnight from St. Louis that he had not asked for the arrest of Ziegler up to this time. It is probable that the warrant for Ziegler's arrest will be issued to-morrow and that Governor Dockery will be asked to issue requisition papers. It is probable that the Sheriff of Cole County will be permitted to designate the person to take the papers to the Governor of New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Nov. 15.—If there is anything very serious behind the indictment found against Wm. Ziegler in Missouri, charging him with bribing legislators, Mr. Ziegler did not show that he was conscious of it during a talk with a Republic correspondent to-day.

He appeared to regard the indictment as a comparatively trifling incident in a plot for personal revenge, and said he was perfectly content to let events take their natural course and await developments. He hinted that another and more interesting story than any yet told will soon come out.

"I am always willing to talk," said Mr. Ziegler, "whenever I have anything that seems worth saying, but in this particular case I am so very short on facts that I am unable to impart much information. The only knowledge I have of these alleged indictments is what I gleaned from the newspapers. As soon as I know more I undoubtedly shall have something to say. In fact, there is a great deal that may be said, and doubtless will be said, concerning this case a little later."

"Meanwhile, I am here, and shall remain here unless I go to my place in Connecticut a day or two, as I am in the habit of doing, but it will not be difficult to find me if I am wanted."

DECLINES TO DISCUSS HIS
PART IN ANTIALIUM FIGHT.

Mr. Ziegler neither would admit nor deny that he had made efforts against the repeal of the bill in the Missouri Legislature, which prohibited the sale in the State of liquors containing alum.

When asked if there was any basis for the charges made against him, Mr. Ziegler replied:

"Positively none; but the time has not yet come to talk about the case. Let it rest where it is. I do not want to be interviewed. Of course, it is very annoying and very hard to sit still and remain silent while efforts are being made to blacken one's reputation before the world, but sometimes it is best to do that. This is one of those times."

Mr. Ziegler declared that for years he had been waging a fight against the adulteration of food materials, and said he should continue the fight regardless of the efforts now being made to disarm him. From his talk it was inferred that trade opposition is at the bottom of the charges made against him in Missouri. He declined to give details of the situation, but indicated that in this fight would ultimately be found the explanation of all the trouble. He said he was not and never had been the president of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

Concerning the report that E. B. Baldwin, whom Mr. Ziegler backed in a polar expedition, and with whom he afterwards quarreled, had been indicted for the same charges against Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ziegler said that his coal gave out and that most of his dogs died, but that he had expected to return the next summer and continue the expedition. Mr. Baldwin also complained that there had been dissensions among the crew.

Members of the crew charged that Mr. Baldwin was an incompetent leader; that he was severe and cruel and lacked good judgment. Mr. Ziegler expressed great surprise that Mr. Baldwin had not remained at Camp Ziegler in the Franz Joseph Archipelago instead of returning to Norway, but he never made any public charges against Mr. Baldwin, though he announced that Mr. Baldwin would not be the leader of the next polar expedition.

Baldwin's expedition was the most expensive outfitting expedition that was called for the Arctic. There were several hundred tons of foodstuffs aboard, monies having been spent selecting concentrated food and meat mixtures suitable for the frigid climate. Forty thousand rations of specially prepared concentrated coffee was carried, and in addition to purchases made in Europe 10 tons of stuff was shipped. The single item of dog food amounted to fifty tons. Mr. Baldwin purchased 400 dogs and fifteen Siberian ponies, causing a corner in the dog market. His transport train was the largest on record.

There were also two steam launches and four portable houses; forty balloons, in each of which was attached ten bags.

Continued on Page Two.

KRATZ MAY ASK HABEAS CORPUS AT EAGLE PASS.

St. Louis Fugitive Said to
Have Given Up Hope of
Defeating Extradition
in Mexico.

BASES HIS HOPE ON NEW PLAN.

Proposes, When the Party Crosses
the Texas Line, to Attack
Right of the Officers
Holding Him.

LEGAL FIGHT CONTEMPLATED.

Sheriff Dickmann Telegraphs Mr.
Folk, Suggesting That He
Employ a Lawyer to
Represent Missouri
at the Border.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC BY CABLE
VIA GALVESTON.
Mexico City, Mexico, Nov. 15.—Sheriff Dickmann of St. Louis, after a consultation with Chief of Detectives Desmond, this afternoon sent a telegram of some length to Circuit Attorney Folk in St. Louis.

It is supposed Mr. Dickmann told the Circuit Attorney that there is a chance that Kratz and his friends have about given up the fight down here and that the next move will be to contest the rights of the Sheriff and Desmond as soon as the party crosses the border at Eagle Pass.

Sheriff Dickmann told Mr. Folk that he ought to have a first-class lawyer at Eagle Pass when Kratz reaches that town, the first within the American jurisdiction.

It is believed that Dickmann has information indicating that Kratz and his attorneys believe that it will be possible to rescue the prisoner in Texas on a writ of habeas corpus.

Just what they base this idea on cannot be learned here.

To-morrow (Monday) the papers in the case will go to Guadalajara, accompanied by the Sheriff from St. Louis. Mr. Dickmann thinks that the District Judge will at once order the deportation of the prisoner.

If there is a plea for ten days' time, the usual period allowed by the Mexican law for the presentation of a defense, it is likely that the Judge will rule against it, since most of the indictments that Kratz can urge have already been taken up and disposed of—notably the question of citizenship.

The Judge, only two weeks ago, decided that Kratz was not a citizen of Mexico.

York State were guilty or innocent, he would be sure of conviction in Missouri.

"No Northern man need expect a fair trial in any State where the American flag has never been allowed to fly over its State Capitol since the war of the rebellion, and that is the case in Missouri."

(This statement is, of course, without foundation, in fact.)—Editor of Republic.

STORY OF QUARREL BETWEEN
BALDWIN AND HIS EMPLOYER.

The inside facts of the quarrel between Ziegler and Evelyn Briggs Baldwin were never made public. It will now, however, be known that Mr. Baldwin returned a year ago, after a two years' cruise in the Arctic, preceded and followed by members of his crew who made various charges against him. Mr. Ziegler announced that he and Mr. Baldwin were "out," but said little more than that.

When Mr. Baldwin left the American coast in 1900, Mr. Ziegler's final instructions to him were: "Get to the North Pole if it takes ten years and don't come back until you have done that. I will furnish all the money necessary."

Baldwin said he would plant the Stars and Stripes at the pole and that he would never return until he had done so.

Baldwin, however, returned to Tromsø, Norway, with the America on August 1, 1902, greatly to the surprise of Mr. Ziegler, and reported that he had not been successful. In the interval Mr. Ziegler had sent a relief expedition in the Frithjof, commanded by W. S. Thompson, to the Arctic. The Frithjof reached Tromsø soon after the America. Mr. Ziegler demanded explanations from both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Champ. Mr. Baldwin stated that his coal gave out and that most of his dogs died, but that he had expected to return the next summer and continue the expedition. Mr. Baldwin also complained that there had been dissensions among the crew.

Members of the crew charged that Mr. Baldwin was an incompetent leader; that he was severe and cruel and lacked good judgment. Mr. Ziegler expressed great surprise that Mr. Baldwin had not remained at Camp Ziegler in the Franz Joseph Archipelago instead of returning to Norway, but he never made any public charges against Mr. Baldwin, though he announced that Mr. Baldwin would not be the leader of the next polar expedition.

Baldwin's expedition was the most expensive outfitting expedition that was called for the Arctic. There were several hundred tons of foodstuffs aboard, monies having been spent selecting concentrated food and meat mixtures suitable for the frigid climate. Forty thousand rations of specially prepared concentrated coffee was carried, and in addition to purchases made in Europe 10 tons of stuff was shipped. The single item of dog food amounted to fifty tons. Mr. Baldwin purchased 400 dogs and fifteen Siberian ponies, causing a corner in the dog market. His transport train was the largest on record.

There were also two steam launches and four portable houses; forty balloons, in each of which was attached ten bags.

Continued on Page Two.

COLD WEATHER DUE TO-NIGHT.

Drop of Forty-Four Degrees in
Temperature Is Pre-
dicted.

The Weather Bureau at Washington at 6 o'clock last night forecasted a drop of 44 degrees in the thermometer for St. Louis and vicinity to-night. The mercury registered 68 degrees at 4 p. m. yesterday. A fall to 24 degrees is predicted by this evening.

The cold wave is en route from Montana and the Northwest, where the cold weather of the season is prevailing. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the coldest place on the weather map was Havre, Mont., where the mercury registered 8 degrees below zero. The freezing conditions are accompanied by snow.

The Washington forecast for Missouri is: "Rain or snow fursts, followed by cold."

The temperature of yesterday is unusual for this time of the year. The highest registration of the day, according to the thermometer in the Weather Bureau, was 68 degrees. A year ago yesterday the registration was 56 degrees. The normal November temperature for St. Louis is 44 degrees.

FRENCH OPINION TURNS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

The Press Raises Cry That
France Should Complete
Canal and Withdraw
Offer.

CHANGE REGARDED PECULIAR.

Believed That Veering Sentiment
Is of Political Origin and May
Precipitate an Egg-Shell
Diplomatic Situation.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK
HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, Nov. 15.—With Colombia showing fight on the one hand and on the other a portion of the French press organizing a determined opposition to any transfer of the Panama Canal Company's concession, the isthmian situation is beginning to look threatening.

With regard to Colombia's effective military resources are undoubtedly full and reliable informed, but the significance of the new opposition to the movement in France may not have been emphasized as it deserves to be. Whatever the real motives, political or other, underlying this movement, it is professedly dictated by patriotism, and consequently calls for serious consideration.

France, claim its promoters, began the construction of the Panama Canal; France can and must complete it. The force such a plea may acquire and the immense support it may enlist on its side become very apparent when you recall that millions of working people in France purchased and still hold shares in the Panama Canal companies. The adherence of this mass of the French people may be easily won to a movement to prevent the acquisition of a Panama concession by the United States. If this host sentiment spreads and if the resulting political power be skillfully directed no ministry in France could withstand it or would sanction, even virtually, a transfer of French interests in the enterprise to the United States.

In the face of such a contingency the administrators of the Panama Canal Company could not do otherwise than break off negotiations for its sale, leaving the United States on the horns of a desperate dilemma—namely, to recede—which means incalculable loss of prestige with the Latin Republics of Central and South America—or to insist upon the carrying out of the agreement transferring the canal concession to the United States, which means a diplomatic conflict, if nothing worse, with France.

This is the situation brought about by the action of President Roosevelt's administration with regard to the secession movement in Panama. That there is no exaggeration in the foregoing statement is evident from the tone of articles that have appeared during the last three days in the French press.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:42 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:44. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 4:46.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For Missouri—Cold wave Monday.
Tuesday, fair and cold.

1. Barrett-Dolan-Garrett Bonds May Total \$100,000.
2. Buell T. Matthews's Case Comes Up To-Day.
3. Kratz May Ask Habeas Corpus at Eagle Pass.
4. French Opinion Turns Against United States.
5. Presidential Boom Pleases Cockrell, Says the Post.
6. Chicago Police Charge Mob. Pure-Food Law Is a Success. Passenger Agents at World's Fair. Children Barred From City Jail.
7. Hearings Win in "Socker" Game. Race Entries. General Sporting News.
8. Happenings in East Side Cities and Towns.
9. St. Louis Man Kills Prominent Man at St. Joseph. May Build Line in Guatemala.
10. Editorial.
11. Stage News and Notes.
12. Highwaymen Tell of Three Hold-Ups. Intense Interest Is Shown in Yatsman Revival Meeting.
13. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
14. Republic "Want" Advertisements. Lead and Zinc Report. River News.
15. Sermons and Services at the Churches.
16. Wheat Alone Is Active in Local Grain Market.
17. Fruits and Vegetables. Live Stock. Local Cotton Market.
18. Keweenaw Radical Methods. Disappearance Solved After Thirty Years.
19. Mineral Wells Selected. Probing New Scandal in Postal Division.